lt is time to return to reason and to ourselves—time to let the despots of Europe see that we are prepared at all points, by sea and land, to defend our own, but that we are not going to saddle ourselves with taxes, and our children with debt, nor to stain our consciences with blood, in order to belster up their rotten thrones. An opportunity is afforded us of showing the world that we have really profited by the lessons of history and experience, and are not going to repeat the meiantholy errors of former days. We have among as stupid statesmen who blunder into alliances and enmittes before they know where they are, and we have also able statesmen, scarcely less dangerens, whose ambition is to direct great wars, and make a figure on the stage of the world. If the country can be saved from such perils, it must be by its own practical good sense. The questions of foreign pohey now before the country are easy to undertsland, and so is the state of Europe. Now is the time, while the people are sending their representatives to Parliament, to make known that, while to us one despot is much the same as nother, we are determined that not a drep of an English suilor's or soldier's blood shall be spit in their querred.

The statement that France and Russia had entered into an offensive and defensive alliance lacks confirmation; indeed, the Paris Constitutionnel says the statement is without foundation, and it is likewise deaied by the Paris correspondent of The Daily News.

The London Times, however, in an article subsequest to that above quoted, appears to have no doubt that the fact has been accomplished; and, in a leading article upon the event, it characterizes it as perhaps the most important that has been submitted to the present generation of Englishmen. The Times believes it may state, upon authority not likely to prove incorrect, that the provisions of the two treaties are as follows:

are as follows:

"By the first treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France by the cooperation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and, moreover, to place an army of observation, of not less than 50,000, on the Austrian frontier. This is the first treaty, and it is obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing to fear from the navy of Austria. If she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first-class naval Fower, and what other is there than England. This treaty is an agreement between France and Russia to unite the fleets of the two empires, in order to keep the navy of England in check, while one or both of the contracting parties may be engaged in effecting some object hostile to the interest and the security of Great Britain. It is plain that the parties to this compact do not count upon the neutrality of England; and the existence of this precautionary treaty is, in itself, a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

"The Russian army of observation is no less sig-

prises which are thus to be protected are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

"The Russian army of observation is no less significant than the unity of the Imperial navies. This corps will of course be employed to excite insurrection among the Hungarian and Slave subjects of Austria, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee how quickly the fiames would rise and how far they would spread. We cannot tell the character nor neasure the scope of the secret understanding which has prompted this offensive alliance; perhaps the great design may rest upon the Rhine on the one side, and may comprehend the Principalities, or even lean upon the Bopherus on the other. It is hard to believe that so small a matter as an Italian war could have rendered necessary such gigantic precautions against the navy of England, or such menacing demonstrations against the eastern provinces of Austria. It may have been foreseen that the intentions of the two allied despots must provide the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered that, however peacable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments upon her Baltic commerce might render her absolute neutrality scarcely possible. "The second treaty seems to have been suggested by some knowledge or suspicion of the intended action of Austria, for it provides that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fitteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sacdinia, the two fleets will sail together in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and the army of observation will occupy Hungary.

"It is said that the language of the French is changed in tone, and that the protectors are not choice in their terms of scorn for the means of defense pos-

changed in tone, and that the protectors are not choice in their terms of scorn for the means of defense possessed by the protected."

The Times says it will be exceedingly interesting

to know the dates at which these treaties were con-

Perhaps it may be found that the first has been in existence some time, and that the second, which is only supplementary, is that which it is asserted was concluded on Friday last.

The Times maintains that "England need take no

active part so long as war is confined to Italy, or the invasion or the preservation of the Italian territories; but if France and Russia attack Austria in Germany, Russia, seeking perchance her indemnity in the east of Europe; or if Prussia should be laid under a con. tribution of territory, then, indeed, the design of the treaties of offense would become no less than a partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the Continent of Europe, or at our own homesteads. However much we may desire to been clear of these complications, the existence of great German power is essential to our own safety.

THE AUSTRIAN DEMAND UPON PIEDMONT. COUNT BUOL'S LETTER TO COUNT CAYOUR.

The fellowing is the text of the Austrian ultimatum in the form of a letter from Count Buol to Count Cavour, dated Vienns, 19th April:

wour, dated Vienna, 19th April:

"The Imperial Government, your Excellency is aware, hast-ned to accede to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to assemble a Congress of the Five Powers, in order to seek a way of removing the complications which have arisen in Italy. Convinced, however, of the impossibility of entering, with any chance of success, upon pacific deliberations, in presence of the clash of arms and warlike preparations carried on in a bordering country, we demanded the placing of the Sardinian army upon a peace footing, and the disbanding of the free corps of Italian volunteers, preparatory to the assembling of the Cougress. The Government of her Britannic Majesty fennd this condition so just, and so conformable to the exigencies of the situation, that it did not hesitate to adopt it, declaring itself ready to insist, conjointly with France, upon the immediate disarmament of Sardinia, and to offer it, in return, a collective guarantee against all attack on our part, and to this it was well understood Austria would have paid due honor.

"The Cabinet of Turin appears only to have replied by a categorical refusal to the invitation to put its army upon a peace footing, and to accept the collective guarantee which was offered to it. This re-

The Cannet of run appears only to have replied by a categorical refusal to the invitation to put its army upon a peace footing, and to accept the collective guarantee which was offered to it. This refusal causes us the deeper regret, because if the Government of Sardinia had consented to testify the pacific serfinents which were demanded of it, we should have accepted it as a first symptom of its intention to ceneur on its part in the amelioration of the unfortulate relations which have existed between the two countries for some years past. In this case it would have been open to us to furnish, by the removal of the imperial troops stationed in the Lombardo-Venetian hirgdom, one proof more that they had not been assembled with any aggressive intent against Sardinia. "Our hopes having been hitherto disappointed, the Emperor, my august master, has deigned to order me to make a direct and last effort to induce the Government of his Sardinian Majesty to alter the resolution which it appears to have taken.

"Such, M. le Conte, is the object of this letter. I have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give its contents the most serious consideration, and let me know if the Royal Government consents—very or no—

have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give
its contents the most serious consideration, and let me
know if the Royal Government consents—yes or no—
to put without delay its army upon a peace footing, and
to disband the Italian volunteers.

"The bearer of this, to whom you will be good
ecough, M. le Comte, to hand your reply, has orders
to hold himself at your diposal for three days. If, at
the expiration of that period, he received no answer,
or one which is not completely satisfactory, the responsibility of the grave consequences which this refusal
will entail will fall entirely upon the Government of
his Sardinian Majesty. After having vainly exhausted
all conciliatory means of procuring for his subjects a
guarantee of peace upon which the Emperor has a right
to insist, his Majesty will be obliged, to his great regret, to have recourse to force of a ms to obtain it.

"In the hope that the reply which I solicit from
your Excellency will be conformable to our wishes,
which tend to the maintenance of peace, I take this
opportunity," &c.

AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO. The official Wiener Zietung of this day contains the

subjected manifesto:

"Matured by the events which, since the beginning
of the year, have cast such dark shadows over the future of Europe, the decisive moment—a moment which
may bring with it the most important consequences—is
at hand.

"The increase decire of our Empary, and load to

"The sincere desire of our Emperor and lord to ert from the world, even at the last moment, the

dargers which menace it, the feeling of duty not to leave untried any means for maintaining peace that is compatible with the rights and dignity of the Empire, and the wish to prove to every one that Austria is free from all blame if the evils of war should fall on fruitful and happy countries, have induced his imperial Koyal Apostolic Majesty to address himself directly to the Government of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, in order to make a last effort for the maintenance of peace.

peace.

"During several years Sardinia has displayed hostility to the sacred rights of Austria. By its more recent manefesta ions, the Turin Cabinet has shown itself
to be the declared antagonist of those rights. By its
arraments it has placed itself in a state of perpetual
preparation for attack. The only means by which the
Sardinian Government can convince the world that it
does not meditate wer and revolution is to render a
return to regular relations between itself and its neighbox possible. Sardinia can do this by laying saids ber possible. Sardinia can do this by laying aside those arms which she can only use in order to commit an immeasurable entrage against the international law, against the foundation of legal order, against the true weifare of Italy, and against the wellbeing of

Europe.

"By order of his Majesty, Count von Buol Schauenstein has addressed to Count Cavour, the chief of the Turin Cabinet, a note (can schreiben), in which the Reyal Sardinian Government is summoned to disarm. The summons, which is conciliatory in spirit, though urgent, is made with all the carnestness of a last admonition, an admoration that may be followed by the most serieus consequences.

"If Sardinia, as a consequence of this step, which is accompanied by the representations of other European Powers, places its army on a peace footing (kehrt zum friedensfusse zurück) it knows that it is, by the given word of Austria, secure from any attack.
"It is not the intention of the Juperial Government to retract the proposition it before made—which can "It is not the intention of the Imperial Government to retract the proposition at before made—which can at once, and even before the opening of the proposed Congress, lead to an arrangement between those great. Powers that have made extraordinary armaments—for a general return to a peace footing. Austria still holds to that proposition without making any alteration in it, although else cannot allow the steps which she has now resolved on taking against Sardiona to be made subject to the future regotiations on the question of general disarn ament.

"May it seem be our lot to let the present communication be followed by another which will give, equal

"May it seed be our lot to let the present communication be followed by another which will give equal satisfaction to the advecates for an honorable peace and to the firm and tranquil self-consciousness (selbstge/jubi) of Austria. Whatever may be the trials we may have to undergo, seither our magnanimous Monarch nor his faithful subjects will for a moment lose that confidence which is given by right (justice) and convers." tice) and courage."

MANIFESTO OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

MANIFESTO OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following is the statement made on April 26, by Count Walewski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Legislatif. The statement was drawn up by order of the Emperor:

"The state of Fally, aggravated by the administrative measures adopted in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, had determined the Austrian Government to make, since last December, armaments which soon assumed a character sufficiently threatening to arouse the nost serious alarm in Pedmont.

"The Government of the Emperor did not see those difficulties arise without showing itself auxiously occupied as regards the consequences they might have for the peace of Europe. Not being in the case of intervening directly to propose itself the means to prevent them, it nevertheless eagerly welcomed the overtures which were made to it. Full of confidence in the sentiments of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, as well as in the intelligence of her Embassasion at Paris, the Government of Lord Cowley to Vienna as a first attempt of a nature to prepare a rapprochement, and it was with no less real satisfaction that it learned that the ideas exchanged between the Embassador of England and the Austrian Government were of a nature to provide elements for negotiation.

"The proposition to hold a Congoes, presented at the same moment by Russis, responded most happily to that situation, by calling the five Powers to participate equally in the discussion of a question of European interest; the Government of the Emperor did not hesitate to make known that it adhered to that proposition.

"In adhering to it likewise, the English Governments of the language of the likewise, the English Governments of the language of language of language of language of langua

proposition.
"In adhering to it likewie, the English Government deemed it advisable to precisely specify the bases of the eventual deliberations of the Congress. Those bases are:
"I. To determine the means by which peace may

h. To determine the means by which peave may be maintained between Austria and Sardinis. "2. To establish how the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops could be best

and of the other States of Italy, whose administration should offer defects that should tend evidently to create a permanent and dangerous state of trouble and discontent, and what such referms should be.

"4. To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of two States of Univ.

and the Duchies a confederation of the States of italy between themselves for their mutual protection, inter-

nal and external.

"The Government of the Emperor displayed as

"The Government of the Emperor displayed as much engerness in acquiescing without reserve in these bases of negotiation as it had shown in accepting the proposition of a Congress.

"The Austrian Government had, on its side, given its assent to the meeting of a Congress, accompanying it with some observations, but without making formal and absolute conditions, and everything seemed to lead to the hope that the negotiations might shortly be enemd.

be opened. "The Cabinet of Vienna had spoken of the previous "The Cabinet of Vicina has space indispensable to disarn ament of Sardinia as a measure indispensable to insure calmness in the deliberations, and it made it later, an absolute condition of its participation in the Congress. This demand having given rise to unani-mous objections, the Cabinet of Vicina substituted in

mons objections, the Cabinet of Vienna substituted in its stead the proposition of a general and immediate disarn ament by adding it as a fifth point to the bases of the negotiations.

"Thus, gentlemen, while France had successively accepted, without hesitation, all the propositions which had been presented to her, Austria, after having appeared disposed to lend herself to the negotiations, raised unexpected difficulties.

"The Government of the Emperor did not the less persevere in the sentiments of conciliation which it had taken as a guide to its conduct. The English Cabinet, continuing to occupy itself with the most houest selicitude with the means of obviating the delays which the question of the disarmament brought to the meeting of the Congress, had thought that the 5th point brought forward by Austria might be satisfied if the principle of the general disarmament were immethe principle of the general disarmament were imme-diately admitted, agreeing to regulate its execution at the opening itself of the deliberations of the Plenipo-

tentiarier.
"The Government of His Majesty consented to ac "The Government of His Majesty consented to accept that combination. There remained, however, to be determined if, in that state of things, it was necessary that Sardinia herself should subscribe previously to the principle of the general disarmament. It do not appear that such a condition could be imposed upon the Sardinian Government if it was excluded from the deliberations of the Congress; but this very consideration offered elements of a new combination, which, perfectly conformable to the principles of justice, did not seem likely to give rise to objections. The Government of the Emperor declared to the English Government that it was disposed to induce the Cabinet of Turin to give its assent to the principle of the general disarmament, provided that all the Italian States should be invited to take part in the Congress.

Congress.
"You are already aware, gentlemen, that, modify-"You are already aware, gentiemen, that, modifying that suggestion in a manner to conclinic all susceptibilities, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty presented a last proposition, based upon the principle of a general, simultaneous, and immediate disarmanent. The execution thereof was to be regulated by a Coumission, in which Piedmont should be represented. The Plenipotentiaries should need as soon as that Commission should itself have met, and the Italian States should be invited by the Congress to sit with the representatives of the five great Powers, in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

"The Government of the Emperor wished to manifest again its conclinatory disposition by adhering to that proposition, which was also accepted without delay bythe Courts of Prussia and Russia, and to which the Piedmontese Government also declared itself ready to conform.

"Yet, at the very moment when the Government of the Emperor thought it might cherish the tope of a definitive understanding, we learned that the Court of Austria refused to accept the proposition of the Gov-ernment of Her Britannic Majesty, and addressed a direct summens to the Sardinian Government. While, on the one side, the Cabinet of Vienna persists in not consenting to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impo-sible, on the other hand it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing and to disband her

Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impossible, on the other hand it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing and to disband her volunteers—that is, to concede without delay, and to Austria alone, that which it had already granted to the Powers, under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it.

"I need not bring into relief the character of this step, nor dwell longer upon it, to demonstrate the sentiments of moderation which, on the contrary, have never ceased to animate the Government of the Enperor. If the reiterated efforts of the four Powers to maintain peace have met with obstacles, our conduct publicly attests that those obstacles did not come from Prance. Finally, gentlemen, if war is to be the result of the present complications, the Government of his Majesty will have the firm conviction of having done everything which its dignity allowed it to prevent that extremity, and it is not upon it that the responsibility

can be made to rest. The protests which the Govern-ments of Great Britain, of Russia, and of Prassia hav addressed to the Court of Austria attest that full pre-

addressed to the Court of Austria attest that full fus-tion is already rendered to us in that respect.

"In presence of this state of things, if Sardinia is measure, if, as everything leads it to be presumed, her territory is invaled, France Cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation, her ally, to which she is bound by common interests and traditional sympathic, regenerated by a Secont confraternity in arms, and by the union contracted between the two regaing Houses.

Time, gentlemen, the Government of the Emperor strong in the constant moderation and the spirit of con-cluston which have never ceased to inspire it, cainly awaits the course of events, having the could lence that its connect in the different phases 'perije (cc) which have recently succeeded each other will meet with the manimous approval of France and of Europe."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A Perme telegram says: "The French troops ex"perience difficulties in crossing Most Cenis. Four
"thousand workmen are engaged in clearing the pass
"of in mense masses of saw. The Sardinans have
"retured from Palacza to the western side of the Rivet
"Sesia. Ger. Bontemps, the General of Division in
"the Canton Tessia, has requested reënforcements."
The Emperor, during the last four days, has given
at the Tuils rise dinners to the chiefs of the corps which
are sett from Palac.

at the Tuneries anners to the charge variety from Paris.

The Empress had a mass performed yesterday morning in the chapel of the Tuileries, to call down the dvine protection on the arms of France.

The Nord of April 28 contained the following para-

graph: "The neutrality of England and Prussia seems to "The reutrality of Lagland and Trusses seems to be asoure—the Cabinet of the Tuileries having re-ceived from those Powers the most satisfactory assur-nances as regards France.

"Beron Hubner has not yet left his post at Paris, but every arrangement is made for his departure at a monent's warring.

"The Emperer Napoleon has notified to the English Constraint that he has felt himself obliged to send a

men ent's wareing

"The Emperer Napoleon has notified to the English
Government that he am felt himself obliged to send a
Freich army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian territory, for the purpose of being in time to
protect his ally against the attack of Austria. The
Cabiret of Lendon has replied that, under the existing
cicumstances, Ergland will offer no objections."

The Nord also has the following telegram from Marscilles, dated Wedne day:

"Marshal Baragnay d'Hilliers arrived here yesterday. The greater part of the army of occupation of
Rone has been recalled; only 2,000 men will remain
in the Hoy City. The military movements are extrenely active here. The departure of troops and
vessels of war is naccasing."

Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon passed
through Lyens on Tuesday without stopping. Gencrals de Failly, Neil, Vinoy, and de la Motte-Rouge
have arrived there. The latter takes the command of
the 4th division of the army of the Alps. Gen. Bouat's
d vision has left Lyons for Piedmont.

The Monateur of yesterday contained the following:

"The corps darn fe which has been placed under
the command of Frince Napoleon will shortly be asscribled at Tonion. Gen. Regnault Angely retains
to mand of the In perial Guard.

A letter from Chambery mertions that the French
troops, in hading at that city, were received with the
prince of the control of the control of the control of the city, were received with the

trops, in hading at that city, were received with the unnest extinuizant.

Rear-Acm ral Count Bonet Williamez takes, it is said, the command-in-chief of two divisions of gua-

said, the command-in-chief of two divisions of gua-boats.

The 20th of the line in garrison at Havre and Rouen having been ordered to Paris, only four companies remain at Havre, and national guards perform part of the duty there and at Rouen. Part of the garrison of Orleans also having received orders to leave for the capital, was accompanied to the railway station by lone cries of "Vive l'Italie! vive l'Empereur!"

The Guard of Paris at present occupies several posts in Paris vacasted by the regiments which have been sent off; and on Tuesday the regiments com-posing the division of General Unrich, which was stationed in the forts, took possession of others. It is said that the National Guard will probably be made to occupy certain posts which were formerly confided to it, but in which it was replaced by the regular troops.

The following arecdote is related in connection with The following arecdote is related in connection with the departure of one of the regiments of light infantry of the Guard. As the regiment was passing near the Piace des Pyramides, in the Rue de Rivoli, a young continière, leading by the hand a little girl, aged about its years, left the ranks, and, entering the house at the corner of the place, asked if the offices of the Secretary of the En tress were not there. She was a second of the En press were not there. She was answered in the afhimative, and she cried, "Well, then, I leave "you my child! Take her to the Empress, and tell "her Majesty that I know she will take care of her

"her Majesty that I know she will take care of her "until my return from the war!" And so saying, she left the child. The Empress, on being informed of this incident, gave orders that the child should be taken care of intil the return of the mother.

The Ministry of Police is to be reëstablished in France atter the fashion of the First Empire.

The French army of observation on the Rhine will be conspicuous chiefly for its imposing force of heavy cavalry. It will consist of eight divisions of cavalry, and as many of infantry.

and as many of infantry.

Eight steam frigates left Toulon on Tuesday, the 26th, for Genoa. They were filled with troops.

The French army collecting on the slopes of the Alps will be of the most formulable character. It will consist of no less than 16 divisions of infantry, and 4

of the army of the Alps. Genoa is to be occupied by the French as a basis of operations, whence they can threaten the Austranas lett flack, and there is to be another basis at Susa, which will be also fortified and nade a general depot for the troops that arrive throughout the Apine passes.

The Mondeur states that the corps to be placed under the command of Prince Napoleon would soon

LATEST DISPATCHES-THE WAR.

TURIN, April 28.-The Austrians have made no attack up to the present time. Troubles in the Italian

duchies.

Genoa, April 27.—A dispatch from Spezzia states that dis rears have broken out in the Duchyof Massa. Political prisoners have been set free.

VIENNA, April 29.—The official journal, Austrian Correspondence, details all the facts by which the nechrations of Piedmont, supported by France, are unveiled, and amounces the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscary, the fraternization of his array with the revolutionists, and the revolt at Massa and Carrata, with the establishment of a provisional Government. Austria ansit, therefore, draw the sword to maintain European croer. European order.

The Turin correspondent of the Times, writing

the furn correspondent of the Times, writing of the fifth, occasing that the Austrians will get to Tu rin. The country has been inid under water, by mean of the carals of irrigation, and measures have bee taken to render the reads temporarily impassable. Th Sardinian gevernment has appropriated all horses belonging to private individuals, the highest price being £ 16 for animals which cost from £60 to £100.

Beene, April 29.—The news of the offensive move-

BLEVE, April 29.—The news of the offensive movement of the Austrians over the Ticino, which was telegraphed by the General of Division Bontemps, in his dispatch to the Federal Diet of the 27th, appears to be artenated. The Austrians were already in motion, but received counter orders, and halted on the eastern bank of the Ticino. The passes over Mont Cenis are stated to have become practicable.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, April 29.—In yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet, Demnark, Luxemburg and the States of Thuringen gave their assent to the last resolution taken by the Diet to place the Federal troops in resolutes to parch.

resolution taken by the Diet to place the Federal troops in reachess to p arch. Carlshier, April 29.—The President of the Cham-

Carrier HE, April 29.—The Presence of the Cham-ers of the Grand Duchy of Baden has summoned the nearbers to meet at Baden Baden. The Hacue, April 29.—The report is current that he Dutch Government will shortly ask the Chambers of increase the war budget by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000

Turns, April 27.-A royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the army was published to-day at 5

of Sarunia to the army was published to day at a c'clock, p. m.

The following is a summary:

The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has, therefore, repelled the demand with disdain.

The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says:—"I will be your captain; I have proved your value on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father."

This time you will have for your comrades the gallast French solders, your companions on the Tcher-naya, whom the Emperor has sent to defend and sup-

pert our just and civilizing cause.

Ferward to victory! Let our banner announce to you that our object, like our war-cry, is "Independence of Italy.

Up to noon the Austrians had made no offensive movement.

movenert.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The heads of the Laboratory Department at Woolwich were y-sterday summoned by telegraph to meet in Committee at the War Department, Pail Mall. Extra bands were taken on at the Laboratory, yesterday. Upward of 100,000 shot and shell, and 100 siege and other guns, have been delivered for transport to Gibraltar alone during the present month, and a corresponding number for Malta and the Ionian Islands.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

responding number for Malta and the roman Islands.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

At the nomination in the city, Lord John Russell said he did not believe in the existence of an offensive said he did not believe in the existence of the exist and defensive treaty between Russia and France. The real state of the case, he believed, was that, in case Germany made war on France, there was a treaty be-tween the two Euperors for extending the field of the

cerfliet. Sufficient, however, was known to justify

certifict. Sufficient, however, and known produce to the Majesty's Government in calling upon France to disclose the real nature of her relations with Russia.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers had interviews with the Earl of Malinesbury on the 18th.

The Landon Advertiser says that a proclamation from the Queen was about to be issued, calling out 10,000 men for the navy, and offering a bounty of £10. each in an, as an inducement to enter the service.
The Channel equation, which had gone to the Mederranean, was to be immediately recalled; and one 7th four new ships-of-the-line were placed in con-

desich.

The formation of volunteer rifle corps throughout

The formation of volunteer rifle corps throughout England was being strengly urged on the Government. Large war insurances had been taken out at Lloyd's by fareign stop-owners, and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premiums were demanded. Sardiman and Austrian vessels could scarcely be insured on any terms; and even for English, for protracted persons, especially in the St. Petersburg trade, a considerable addition was made.

The Cunard screw stea oer Ena was being surveyed preparatory to her being chartered by the British Government for the conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean. Negotiations for charters had also been miliated by the French Government, but it is stated that the Tran-atlantic shipping houses, having received instructions that all available means of transport would be required by the British Government, declared business with the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of claric and surveys of the English coast, and of English stations in the Mediterranean; and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality. It is also infimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was that Spah would throw herself into the service of France.

As many as twenty-seven gun-boats of very light drought, together with some vessels of larger-size were bunding in the Thances for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spah unight possibly be acting in other parts of reland.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped from England to Gibraltar and Maita.

CROSSING OF THE TICINO.

## CROSSING OF THE TICINO.

CROSSING OF THE TICINO.

From The London Times, April 28.

There can be no doubt that on the evening of Tuesday, the 20th, the main Anstrian army, said to be 10.000 strong, crossed the Ticino in three great divisions, and invaded the Piedmontese territory. Thus began the war with which Europe has been so long tireatered, and of which no man can predict the end. We may now cease from the expression of moral and political opinions. Whether Napoleon III, be an ambinous and subtle potentate, or whether he be the chan pion of suffering humanity, is a matter of little importance. Whether Austria and right in sending an ultin atum to Saraima, whether it was her duty to wait until Lord Malinesbury had made some fresh proposition, and France and Russia had interposed another series of quibbles and delays, are now matters which we may as well forget. They are of as little importance as the controversy respecting the breach of the Peace of Anciens.

The great fact which Europe has to consider is, that France has commenced a war with the according that a

France has commenced a war with the avowed pur-lose of tearing up the treaties of 1815; and that a treaty, or convention, or understanding, is in existence between the Western and Eastern despotisms, for the between the Western and Eastern despotisms, for the coercion, perhaps the spohation, of Germany, and the re-settlement of the Continent. Every step in the march of events must have the deepest interest for a country like ours, which is the common object of envy and dislike to the Powers that now assume to remodel the map of Europe. Austria will have to bear the first shock of the conflict. France and Sarlinia are in arms on the one side; on the other, Küssia will at least take up an attitude of hestility such as Austria observed toward her in the Eastern War.

Terhaps, indeed, Alexander may so far yield to the instances of his more vindictive counselors as to throw away his influence in Germany by an actual invasion of the Austrian States. To meet these dangers, Aus-

instances of his mare vindictive counselors as to throw away his influence in Germany by an actual invasion of the Austrian States. To meet these diagers, Austria, for the first two meaths, at least, must trust to herself alone. The Ministers of Francis Joseph have, we should think, foreseen and calculated on this necessity. In fact, Count Buol has said as much in one of his notes, and the immense preparations, the high tone, and the rapid action of the Viennese Cabinet indicate that, in the opinion of its ruler, Austria is able to carry on a successful struggle with French and Piedment se similes in Italy. It row remains to be seen how far these hopes are well founded.

A week will determine the nature of the campaign—whether Austria will maintain the offensive or content herself with protecting her Italian Possessions; whether Gens. Hess and Gyulai will march on Turin and besiepe Alessandria, or fall back on the system of Londbard fortresses, which it has been the work of forty years to construct. Two courses are open to the Austrian Government. The one is to do no more than enter the Fiedmontese territory, and thus commit a fornal act of war, for the purpose of bringing matters to Earisis, and forcing France and France's allies to deciste themselves. This step would not preclude the general plan of this campaign from being defensive, the invasion being a political, and not a military movement. The other plan is likely to find much more favor with a youthful Emperor, and an army sore with provocations. It is, of course, to press on with every available battalion to Turin; to destroy, if possible, the Sarditian army before the French can come up; to crush the latter as they descend, weny and disordered, from the passes of the Alps; in fine, to carry out such a campaign as the Great Napoleon would have done if he had had 120,000 men in line, and his cuemy's capital had been only 80 miles away.

Whether this bold policy will be adopted is more than we can pretend to say. The Austrians have shown such contradicto

than we can pretend to say. The Austrians have shown such contradictory qualities in their military history that we have no means of junging how they will act on the present occasion. They may exhibit the slowrees and pedantry of 1796, or the energy of 1849. Another week may see them patrolling Turin, or giving orders for the abandonment of Milan. A few days since they might have struck a heavy blow; but by the Wednesday before Easter it was known that by the Wednesday before Easter it was known that the ult matum was to be presented, and within 24 hours the French began to move. Then came the three days of grace, and consequently the French gained hearly a week, to the disadvantage of their opposents. Yet even now a bold General might do a great deal before a sufficient body of French troops could come to the assistance of their allies. Bet ween the Austrian frontier and Turin the country is a plain; there are no obstacles to an enemy's march, and Victor

could come to the assistance of their allies. Bet ween
the Austrian frontier and Turin the country is a plain;
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Enamuel would be under the cruel necessity of
abondoning his capital, or fighting a desperate battle
with inferior forces against one of the most completely
equipped armies of the Continent!

In the event, however, of such determined tactics,
it is probable that the Sardinians will sacrifice everything to the paramount occessity of saving their army.
They would, no doubt, fall back on Alessandria, and
from this base await the assistance of the French
thoops, who are being rapidly transported to Genoa.
We may presume that by this time some 40,000 Sarditimes are concentrated at Alessandria, and that the
rest of the army are retreating before the Austrians,
or deavoring as much as possible to avoid a cellision.
The question of greatest importance, however, is the
movement of the French armies; and here we must
pay a tribute to the nation which was so lately our ally.
Frenchmen may not be superior to Germans, they are
certainly not equal to Englishmen in strength, endurance and tho a qualities which—courage being suppossed equal—are likely to decide the fate of battles.
But in the great military quality of promptness they
are without an equal.

The manner in which the French troops have been

But in the great military quality of promptness they are without an equal.

The manner in which the French troops have been dispatched to the Alps since Good Friday is a model for the study of our officers. The very act of entering a railway carriage and disposing of his knapsack and his musket has been taught the soldier as part of his drill. We may be assured that nothing that energy, secree, and skill can accomplish for the speedy concentration of French armies at Turin and Genoa will be neglected. But the difficulties in the way of the Emperor Napoleon's troops are not few. The season is backward; Mort Cents is covered with snow. The vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation, the commissariat is deficient, the vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation, the commissariat is deficient, the country they enter is poor, there is very little of last year's corn to be had, and this year's will not be fit for the harvest for three months at the least. In this case there will be no making the war support the war. Louis Napoleon must, to a great extent, take his provisions with him, or pay for what he requires out of the funds which his obsequious Assembles have voted.

Then, there is the loss which inevitably attends rapid marches in such inelement regions, and it may

Then, there is the loss which inevitably attends rapid marches in such inclement regions, and it may be predicted that the ambulances which follow in the rear of the army will have pleaty of occupants before the plains of Piedmont are reached. But there is, on the other hand, a more favorable picture. The French have the command of the sea. It may be said, with confidence, that if France could only reach Italy across the Alps, the Austrians might seeze the country and crush each division as it emerged from the passes. But the town and harbor of Genoa, almost impregnable, are in the hands of the Sardmians; we may say, indeed, in the hands of the French. French troops are arriving daily, and, in a few days, these will constitute an army, which, in conjunction with the Sardillute an army, which, in conjunction with the Sardillute an army.

are arriving daily, and, in a few days, these will con-stitute an army, which, in conjunction with the Sar-dinians at Alessasdria, will be too formilable to be left in the rear of an invading force.

If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian War, while we had our Himalayas and Jasons, they had only their own little trading vessels, most of them engaged in their Channel "cabotage." Yet in every little brig, which probably

other Italian States; whether it is that the manner in which the rulers had exercised their sway, despotic as it may have been, was far milder than was the fashion of other Italian princes; whether Tu-cany lay so near to the great Austrian garrisons, and was so filled with Austrian troops and so weak that any after apt at insurrection could not but be instantly crushed; or, finally, whether, taught at last by the events of 1848, the Italian friends of Italian independence had resolved never to move again until they could act in concert, it is certain that the reactionary policy of the little Tuscan Court was tolerated with singular discretion and forbearance by the people. The desire to free themselves from the despotist of Austria was there, but they engaged in to tole plots, and gave no excuse to their foreign taskmasters for the infliction of useless misery and pain. They had made up their minds to blue their time, and the time has arrived at last.

The Grand Duke and his family were tolerated, not abhorred; their presence excited no gesture of menace, aroused no scowl of hatred in the streets; a good-humoned shrug of indifference expressed the feelings of the people. They knew that when the ax was laid to the great tree which had struck its root so deep in Upper Italy, the branch which overshadowed Tuscany most wither and perish. So it has proved, if the intelligence we have now received be true, and if not to us in all particulars to-day, it will assuredly be so soon. The superior officers of the Tuscan troops have presented themselves—so it is stated—to the Grand Duke at Florence, and have declared to him that the only way to p event the revolt of his little army is to unfort the flag of Italian independence, and to unite at once with the Pedmentese.

This was a demand to which the Grand Duke was

once with the P-edmontesc.

This was a demand to which the Grand Duke was not likely to accede. He is said to have sont immediately for a popular Tuscaa nobleman, and to have requested him to form an Administration for the purpose of granting such reforms as might be necessary. But it was too late. The time for sedavives and emollients was past. Two preliminary steps were indispensable to the formation of any Administration—the first, that the Grand Duke should abdicate; the second, that there should be a declaration of alliance with first, that the Grand Duke should absorber the sec-oud, that there should be a decluration of alliance with Piedmont. With such conditions the Grand Duke re-tused to comply, and, as it is said, has preferred to abandon the Grand Duchy altogether with his family, leaving its future destinies to chance—to the will of the people—to the fortune of war. When we add that by the same report we are informed that the King of Sarumia has been declared Dictator of Tuscany during the war, we give the sum of the intelligence we have received, and which seems entitled to belief, though as

t it wants confirmation.

All this, indeed, points to a foregone conclusion. It All this, indeed, points to a foregone conclusion. It is no common Propaganda which has been at work in Italy since the Autumn of 1856. Nearly every man among the educated classes who has not been absolutely connected by these of personal interest with the ruling Powers has been a member of it. No mysterious cake may have passed from hand to hand, as recently in Italia, but the movement was as thoroughly organized, and carried on in as complete subjection to a central will, as the one which but two years ago con-vulsed our own Indian Empire. We shall have more neidents of the same kind to record within the next ew days, for the Duke of Modena and several other of few days, for the Duke of Modena and several other or the smaller Potentates were far more hateful to their people than was ever this fugitive Grand Duke of the Tuscans. That portion, indeed, of the Italian soil on which the Austrian armies are encamped, or which is commanded by their fortresses, is Austrian—not a

square rood beside.
Would that we could see the independence of the Ital-Would that we could see the independence of the Italian people—would that we could see a regenerated italy at the end of this straggle! But when the Italians, by Freich help—should this be the event—have chased the Austrians from their peninsula, who will help them to drive away the French? When we think of the hangings, and shootings, and oppressions of the Freich to the southward of the Alps in former days, it is difficult to decide whether they or the Austrians have been the sterner taskmasters of Italy. The Austrians at least never led or drove the youth of Italy to the shambles by wholesaic, as did the first Napoleon, nor are we aware that they have ever plundered the nuscums and churches of Italy in the same way as that warm-hearted friend of the Italian race.

PRUSSIA AND THE WAR CRISIS.

Berlis, Thursday, April 28, In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs made a statement on e subject of the present political crisis. The follow-Recent occurrences are very threatening. The

"Recent occurrences are very threatening. The differences between Austria on the one side, and Sar dinia and France on the other, have reached a point at which the outbreak of war may be momentarily expected. England has made the last endeavor at mediation, but the hope of her success is extremely smail. In this position of uncertainty no communication of any intermediate measures, which either of the opposing parties may have taken, has come to the knowledge of Government. The placing of three corps d'armée of the Prussian army on a war footing and in readiness for war, has also been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Beside our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany, the more so because another great German Power is on the brink of war. But the present condition of warlike preparation, which the Federal Diet has instituted, is purely of the same nature as the Confederation itself that is of the same nature as the Confederation itself, that is to say, essentially defensive; and with this object Prussia, in concert with her German federal associ-ates, is armed on all sides. Above all things, she ad-heres to the principle that the interest of Germany is also the interest of Prussia."

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET. ADVANCE IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT—PANIC IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE. From The London Daily News, April 28, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Directors of the Bank

y but till within a few nouths before traiced between St.

Maho an Shornham with eggs, the 1900 miles to Swars and the dictarce from Tadon to General 1900 miles to Swars and the dictarce from Tadon to General 1900 miles and the same of the process of the first in health the process of the same of the same

stances of embarrassment proclaimed in the midst of a heavy settlement.

Consols opened this morning at a fall of 1½ to 2 per cent from the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday. Within a short period a fresh reduction of about ½ per cent was quoted, the market wearing the most unsettled appearance imaginable. The first check was given to the fall by the appearance of brokers who act for a leading financial firm, and who bought many thousands of Lombarde-Venetian Railway N. w. Shares at 3½ discount, and other prices. Extensive purchases of Consols were likewise made, leading to a raily of ½ to 1 per cent from the lowest point of the morning. Although the tendency to fluctuation remained, the aspect of the market in the aftermoon was less gleony. The final quotations were 1 per cent below those of yesterday, but a certain degree of support was evidently derived from investments. Doubts were also expressed as to the reported alarming tendency of the convention or agreement between Russia and France, and even the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian army, preva usly smounced as an absolute fact, was

and even the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian army, previously suronneed as an absolute fact, was considered to require confirmation.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, as already intimated, the ordinary arrangements were thrown completely cent of joint. English railway stocks showed more indications of steadiness in the afternoon, but in Indian railway securities the panic was excessive. Belgian and other foreign railway shares were practically unsalable.

It is only fair to the Stock Exchange to remark that of the eighteen failures announced to-day, only one was of real magnitude. In this instance the liabilities are enormous, being estimated at £75,000 or upward, arising from immense transactions in Consols, Turkish and Mexican bonds, and English railway stocks. The circum stances of this case have excited great animal version, after making every allowance for the acknowledged overthrow of all reasonable calculations by late events.

by late events.
At Paris, the Three Per Cent Rentes, which closed At Paris, the Three Per Cent Rentes, which closed vesterday at 62 for the account, were dealt in on the Boulevard this morning at 62.50, and soon rose to 63.10. The efficial opening price was 62.75, followed by a relapse to 62.50 a 62.35. The closing quotations were 62.70 for money, and 62.65 for the end of April, being §2.§4 went better than those of yesterday.

The settlement fixed for the end of this month on the Paris Bourse is looked forward to with the direct mis-

givings.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £411,000 in the specie.

LORD DERBY ON THE WAR.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on the 23th ult, the Earl of Derby said: In any other country than this, at a period of great political excitement, when great public interests and violent party struggles hang suspended as it were in a balance, there might be semewhat of a risk in one holding high office in the councils of her Majesty thus presenting himself, as I do to-night, before a mixed company representing all varieties and shades in politics. I know the country too well to have any doubt as to the reception which any minister would receive who, at a time like the present, has to grapple with such difficulties as those which set Europe in a ferment at the present moment; varieties and shades in politics. I know the country too well to have any doubt as to the reception which any minister would receive who, at a time like the present, has to grapple with such difficulties as those which set Europe in a ferment at the present moment; and I sm, I know, only stating the precise truth when I say, that in Eugland allowance is made for every shade of public opinion, provided that it be accompanied by honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to cooperate for the general welfare of the country and the efficiency of the public service. [Hear, hear.] Whatever difference of opinion may exist, and however ours may be opposed to those of others of our countrymen, this I will say for myself and my collesgues, that in undertaking those arduous labors which my Lord Mayer has described so well and so graphically, we have no object in view but that of faithfully discharging our duty to our Sovereign in a time of no inconsiderable excitenced and uncertainty. [Hear, hear.] Your lordship has been kind enough to propose our healths as Ministers of the Crown, and such in truth we are, and yet we are somewhat in the position of an officer in the army who is under arrest, and who hardly knows whether he shall be permitted to wear his sword until after the verdict of a Court-Martial has been pronounced. [Cheers and laughter.] We have appealed to the great Court-Martial of the nation, and it will be for that court either to return or to withhold our swords; but whatever may be the result, this is not the place, nor is the present the occasion to introduce a topic that neight lead to a variety of anbjects which, in a society like this, ought to be kept studiously out of sight. (Cheers.] But this I will say, that whatever may be the result of that appeal, whether favorable or unfavorable, my exposet and anxious hope is that the judgment and feeling of this country may be directed in such a way as that the Queen's Government may be enabled to be carried on, steadily and firmly, and which touch on our domestic